

which has lasted for nearly a century, by citing under *Dipteracanthus ciliatus* a number of *Drummond* and other specimens, from Texas to Missouri, which belong to the wholly different *R. humilis* Nutt. The latter, of which a type or isotype is before me, is a definite and wide-ranging inland species, quite unknown on the Atlantic slope of South Carolina and Georgia, with essentially sessile, oblong, ovate or lanceolate leaves with none of the subspatulate or obovate tendency of *R. ciliata* and never, so far as I have seen, with the slightest rosulate tendency. The type of *R. humilis* was from Arkansas. Nevertheless, Small, clearly describing as *R. humilis* only the dwarfer plants of *R. ciliata*, gave it, as *R. humilis*, the range: "Georgia and Florida to Mississippi", thus excluding the type-region. By Small's account, his "*R. humilis*" had the "Stems very short, 1-3 cm. long". The majority of collections show some individuals with stems 0.3-3 dm. high, many of them from Florida; I cannot make out how Small disposed of them, for their leaf-outline and extreme villosity keep them out of his other categories.

(To be continued)

---

CAREX CRISTATELLA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A few hundred yards from where I live in Durham is a swale through which a small brook flows, an area which for a considerable number of years, at least, has been unmowed. Having passed by this relatively unspoiled area often while on my way to work, I finally decided to investigate it. Amongst the abundant *Carices* there, one species in particular, bearing spikes of globose to subglobose and very conspicuous heads on sturdy culms, quickly attracted my attention. It proved to be *Carex cristatella* Britton.

Mackenzie<sup>1</sup> gives its distribution as "swampy meadows and thickets, eastern Massachusetts to North Dakota and southward to Virginia and Missouri", though immediately after he states "(Specimens examined from Quebec, Vermont, . . .)".

In New England, north of Connecticut and Rhode Island, *Carex cristatella* seems to be common only in the western parts of Massachusetts and Vermont. Outlying stations in Massachusetts noted in the Gray Herbarium are at Wilbraham Moun-

<sup>1</sup> North American Flora, Volume 18, p. 167, December 1931.

tain, *F. C. Seymour* No. 644, and at Framingham, July 16, 1905, *F. F. Forbes*, the latter place some sixty miles southwest of Durham. The nearest this species approaches us in Vermont seems to be Danville, which is nearly a hundred miles to the northwest.

The Durham collection, *A. R. Hodgdon* No. 4122, has been placed in the Gray Herbarium as well as the Herbaria of the New England Botanical Club and the University of New Hampshire.—*A. R. HODGDON*, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

---

*EUPHRASIA CANADENSIS* IN MASSACHUSETTS.—While working over the lower eastern slopes of Mt. Greylock on August 11 and 12, 1944, I found *Euphrasia canadensis* at three stations in the town of Adams. The first was in wet land by the roadside between Hoxie Brook and the Theil Farm, which is now a part of the State Reservation. A second station, about a mile and a half from the first, was in dry grassy pasture-land at the top of a bank by the upper road leading southward from Peck's Brook toward Cheshire Harbor; here the plant was in considerable abundance. A few others were noticed at a third station, on a cut by the roadside on Fiske Street, nearer the village of Adams.

Prof. Fernald writes me that these are the first specimens of this plant he has seen from south of the Maine coast or the White Mountain region.

Material from the second station has been deposited in the Gray Herbarium and in the Herbarium of Massachusetts State College.—*ARTHUR K. HARRISON*, Massachusetts State College, Amherst.

---

*VEGETATIVE REPRODUCTION IN CAREX TRIBULOIDES AND C. PROJECTA*.—In an interesting little article on sympodial and monopodial growth in American *Carexes*<sup>1</sup>, Theodor Holm remarks incidentally that the vegetative shoots of *Carex tribuloides* sometimes develop small axillary buds, "which, however, die off at the same time as the entire shoot itself." The last observation is by no means always correct; both in *C. tribuloides* and its near

<sup>1</sup> Amer. Journ. Sci. ser. 4, i. 348-350, pl. 9 (1896).